

THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,
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THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE
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JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,
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TERMS OF THE PAPER.

SUBSCRIPTION.—\$2.00 if paid in advance; \$2.50 at the end of six months; or \$3.00 if payment be delayed until the close of the year. Advertisers paying us \$5.00, will receive a copy each year gratis.

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For 12 lines, or less, for 12 months, 10.00.
One column for 12 months, 50.00.
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THE TRIBUNE.

Gov. Powell offers a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of James W. Bates, who stands charged with the murder of Wm. D. Sharp, in Garrard county, on the 13th of May last, and is now a fugitive from justice. The said Bates is about 30 years of age; 5 feet 8 or ten inches high, heavy made, and weighs about 200 pounds.

More SPANISH OUTRAGE.—The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from an American in Spain, stating that a serious proposition was publicly made to mob the American Minister in his residence at Madrid, and was apparently near being carried into effect; and this after Concha's butchery of the American captives in Havana was known. The riots at New Orleans were the pretext.

PRESIDENTIAL CAUCUSSING.—It is stated in the New York papers that the leading members of the Cabinet of the late President Polk are assembled in that city, at this time, and engaged in concocting a scheme to defeat the movement in favor of Judge Douglas, of Illinois, for the Presidency, and to secure the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

SILVER CHANGE.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that silver change has become very scarce lately.—On Tuesday, shilling and smaller pieces were not to be had in Wall street. The few brokers who were so fortunate as to have quarters, got four per cent premium for them, and half dollars sold for three per cent premium; cents at par. Since the bank panic, very little silver has been brought into the market.

Mr. Chipman, the celebrated temperance statistician, lately visited the county jail of Ontario county, and learned from the Sheriff that of the 137 persons committed in the last nine months 17 were temperate, 13 moderate drinkers, and 102 decidedly drunkards.

A sale of ten thousand acres of land situated in Warren county, Tennessee, was made in Baltimore on Monday at public auction, at the Exchange, for the small sum of five cents per acre. It is believed to be free from taxes, though there is some doubt about this. The title is said to be good.

GEORGIA.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says that private letters from Georgia furnish the gratifying intelligence that the Legislature will put the seal of their approbation upon the compromise measures by the election of Mr. Toombs to the Senate, in the place of Mr. Berrien, whose term will expire March 3d, 1853. As the Legislature is elected for two years, and as this election devolves on them, they will go into the election, it is stated, at their first session, though they might defer it till their second session. Thus it is that the compromise measures have become too strong for parties or partisans of whatever nature or stripe.

VIRGINIA.—It is announced by telegraph from Baltimore that the only change in the Congressional delegation made by the recent election is the loss to the Whigs of Haymond, in the Wheeling district, and the gain to them of Faulkner in the tenth district.

The new constitution is adopted by a large majority.

The Plague at Canary Islands.—The Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, under date of the 23 inst., gives some sad particulars of the ravages of the Plague at the Canary Islands. The disease was brought to the Islands it is thought, by some fishermen, who caught it on the coast of Africa, where the fishermen report that the dead bodies were as numerous as the sand of the sea. It is feared that the negro-traders from Africa will bring it to Havana.

Among the twenty persons recently arrested at Syracuse, charged with treason in being connected with the late negro riot, are J. Moses, editor of the Syracuse Standard, Ira H. Cobb, Stephen Porter, A. Duicher, Amos Davis, and a negro named Brown.

A Syracuse correspondent of the Albany Register, corroborates statements which appear in the Syracuse Star, as to the villainous conduct of a portion of the clergy in that city. He says:

"The ministry and the politicians bore a conspicuous part in getting up the recent riot and outrage; and some of the former gentry, not satisfied with what they had done in the streets, took the subject into their pulpit on Sunday, and not only desecrated the day by there introducing treasonable doctrines of resistance to the execution of the laws, but disgraced their sacerdotal robes by assuming the character of political demagogues, and endeavoring to stir up sedition against the government and laws, among their congregations."

SCISSORINGS.

Never purchase love or friendship by gifts; when thus obtained, they are lost as soon as you stop payments.

Did you ever enjoy the exquisite bliss of courting? If you did not, you had better get a little gal-antry!

A down east editor advises his readers, if they wish to get teeth inserted, to go and steal fruit where a watch dog is on guard.

The proprietor of a bone mill advertises, that those sending their own bones to be ground will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Miss Smithers must have rather a disagreeable lover. According to her account, he possesses all the ugliness of a bear, without any of its hug. Poor girl, we pity her.

A lazy, over-fed lad returning from dinner to his work one day, was asked by his master "if he had no other motion than that?"—"Yes," replied the youth, drawing out each letter, "but it's a little slower."

"Is your Note Good?" asked a woodman, the other day of a person who offered a note for a load of maple. "Well," replied the purchaser, "I should think it ought to be: everybody's got one."

Dyed more than a dutchman—he is a Democrat—believes "one man is so cool as to next," and that "every man is created equal, except prout men and Irishers."—Telegraph.

Hon. Alonzo J. Upham, a journeyman Printer, had been nominated by the locos of Wisconsin for Governor.

"Silence that dreadful bell!" as the loafer said on board the steamboat when the steward was ringing all hands up to the captain's office to scold.

Dous says if marriages are made in Heaven, he is sorry for it—for many alliances reflect no great credit on the place. Dous was locked out the other night during "that rain."

A poor emaciated Irishman having called a physician in a forlorn hope, the latter spread a huge mustard plaster and immediately clapped it on the poor fellow's breast. Pat, who with a tearful eye, looked down on it said—"Doctor, it strikes me that is a date of mustard for so little meat."

We havn't much news this week, the fact is some whelp came in and stole our exchanges. We will here remark that this is getting of too frequent occurrence, entirely. Hereafter, persons coming to carry off our exchanges will oblige us by bringing their shrouds with them. We've stoln it long enough.

LOVE.—A sweet contagion, which attacks people with great severity between eighteen and twenty-two. Its premonitory symptoms are sighs, ruffled shirts, ringlets, bear's grease, and whiskers. It feeds on moonlight and flutes, and looks with horror on "biled pork" or baked beans.

A MOUNTAIN is made up of atoms, and friendship of little mowers, and if the atoms hold not together, the mountain is crumbled into dust.

The ignorance of young ladies brought up to thumb pianos, read love sick novels, and entertain young gentleman with moustaches, is astonishing. The other day one of this class threw the milk intended for tea out of the window, because it had yellow scum on the top.

With knowledge sorrow increases, as the chap said when he found out he had drawn a blank in the lottery.

It is very curious, said an old gentleman to his friend, that a watch should be perfectly dry, when it has a running spring inside.

A lady being asked her opinion concerning moustaches, replied, "I set my face against them."

{ A WHIG CHRONICLER OF THE TIMES, THE PEOPLE, AND THE COUNTRY. }

{ "We shall always be Victorious when we all pull together!" }

DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1851.

POETRY.

WHAT IS A YEAR?

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
Of life's dark rolling stream,
Which so quickly gone, that we
Account it but a dream.
'Tis but a single earnest throb
Of Time's old iron heart,
Which tireless now and strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of Time's old iron wheel,
Or a step upon the book—
Which Death must shortly seal.
'Tis but a step upon the road
Which we must travel o'er,
A few steps more and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath
From Time's old nostrils blown,
As rushing onward o'er the earth,
We hear his weary moan.
'Tis like the bubble on the wave,
Or dew upon the lawn,
As transient as the mists of morn
Beneath the summer sun.

What is a year? 'Tis but a type
Of life's oft changing scene;
Mother's happy morn comes gaily on
With hills and valleys green.
Next, Summer's prime succeeds the Spring,
Then Autumn with a tear,
Then comes old Winter—death and all
Must find their level here.

THE following is the original of "Old Grimes," a poem of universal popularity, the remembrance of which may be traced back to the first lisp of childhood. Notwithstanding its antiquity and quaint familiarity, it will bear re-publication:

OLD GRIMES.

BY ALFRED C. GREENE.

Old Grimes is dead; that god old man,
We ne'er shall see him more;
He used to wear a long black coat,
All button'd down before.

His head was open as the day,
His feelings all were true;
His hair was some inclined to gray,
He wore it in a queue.

Whene'er he heard the voice of pain,
His heart with pity burned;
The large round head upon his cane
From ivory was turned.

Kind words he ever had for all,
He knew no base design;
His eyes were rather dark and small,
His nose was aquiline.

He lived at peace with all mankind,
In friendship he was true;
His coat had pocket holes behind,
His pantaloons were blue.

Unshod, the sin which earth pollutes
He passed securely o'er;

And never wore a pair of boots
For thirty years or more.

But good old Grimes is now at rest,
No fears misfortune's frown;

He wore a double-breasted vest,

The stripes ran up and down.

He modest merit sought to find,

And pay it its desert;

He had no malice in his mind,

Nor ruffles on his shirt.

His neighbors he did not abuse,

Was sociable and gay;

He wore large buckles on his shoes,

And changed them every day.

His knowledge hid from public gaze,

He did not bring to view;

Nor make a noise town meeting days,

As many people do.

His worldly goods he never threw

In trust or fortune's chances;

But lived as all his brothers do,

In easy circumstances.

Thus undisturbed by anxious cares,

His peaceful moments ran;

And every body said he was

A fine old gentleman.

OH, FOR A QUIET SPOT.

It's oh, for a quiet spot,
A place where the waters sleep,
A little farm in a sheltered vale,
A home in a forest deep.

A dog for the woodland game,

A dollar to spend or keep,

A black, a brown or a brindle cow,

A horse and a flock of sheep.

A duck and a turkey poul,

A pig, and a bird to crow;

A place for the comfort of all,

And a place for the rake and hoe.

An axe for the lordly tree,

A plough for the stalbourn soil;

A faith in the promise of my God,

And the strength will to tool.

And a kind and gentle wife,

A little girl and boy—

Oh, what can equal in this life,

Our pleasant fireside joy!

With a sense of pleasures by him,

His Father rarely knew;

The "PAPER" ready for his use,

And the paper paid for too.

It's oh, for a quiet spot,

A place where the waters sleep;

A little farm in the sheltered vale,

A home in the forest deep.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Very Curious Adventure.

BY PAUL CRETTON.

I never attended but one Temperance Lecture," said our friend B., with a peculiar smile, "and I don't think I shall ever attend another."

You probably found it dry?"

"Well, yes—but that isn't it." The lecture was well enough, but I got into such an awful scrape after it was over, that I never think of temperance meetings without a shudder. I'll tell you about it. It was in Jersey City, where I was something of a stranger; and the night was one of the worst of the season. Boreas! how it blew! It was enough to take your breath away.—Well, sir, the lecture was over, and making out with the crowd, I lingered in the doorway, contemplating the awful scene, when some body took my arm.

"Who have you been?" said the sweetest voice in the world. "I have been looking for you everywhere."

Very much surprised, I turned my head and saw—but I can't describe her! It makes me mad now to think how prodigiously pretty she was! With her left

hand she leaned on my arm; she was arranging her veil with her right, and did not appear to notice my surprise.

"You have been looking for me?" I faltered.

"Come, let us be going," was her reply, pressing my arm.

A thrill went to my heart. What to make of my lady's address, I did not know; but she was too charming a creature for me to refuse to

THE TRIBUNE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you upon your assembling at the capitol. You have been chosen to legislate for a people whose government secures to them civil and religious liberty, and who are in the enjoyment of an almost unexampled degree of peace and prosperity. The Supreme Being has bountifully blessed us as a people, and it becomes us to be thankful for all the mercies and blessings He has bestowed upon us, and humbly to invoke at His hands a continuance of His favor.

In discharging the duty imposed upon me by the constitution, to inform you of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend for your consideration such measures as I may deem expedient, I rely with confidence upon your vigilance to supply any omission upon my part; and assure you that I shall at all times be ready to co-operate with you in any measures which you may adopt calculated to promote the public welfare.

The last few years form an interesting and important period in our history. A constitution, having for its fundamental basis the principle that sovereignty in the State abides with the popular will, and that all political power belongs of right to the people, has been adopted, and the government peacefully and quietly organized under it. The duty of enacting the necessary laws to put it into operation devolved upon the last legislature, and in the course of a long and laborious session, many statutes were passed, some of which are no doubt imperfect and require amendment. You have witnessed their practical operation, and it will not be necessary for me to call your attention to them in detail.

During the last session, a difference, as you are aware, arose between my predecessor in office, on the one hand, and the superintendent of public instruction and the legislature, on the other, upon the question of the liability of the sinking fund, under the provisions of the constitution, for the payment of the interest upon the bonds of the State held by the board of education. A bill was passed, directing the commissioners of the sinking fund to pay the interest, which was vetoed by the executive, and, after full consideration, the legislature again passed it by a large majority, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and it became a law. My predecessor, believing that the act was unconstitutional, refused to obey it. This was the posture of affairs when I entered upon the discharge of my official duties. Two semi-annual installments of the interest due the board of education remained unpaid.

As the question has heretofore undergone very thorough investigation, and elaborate discussion, I deem it unnecessary, at this time, to dwell upon it, farther than to state, that as the head of the executive department, and a member of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, I felt constrained, by a conscientious conviction of duty, to differ from the views of my predecessor upon it, and to carry out in good faith the law, so far as the power vested in me, and the resources of the sinking fund would enable me. For this purpose I caused a full meeting of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund to be convened on the sixteenth of last month, before whom was laid a statement of the condition of the sinking fund, and I am happy to inform you that the board unanimously passed an order directing the auditor to draw his warrant upon the treasury in favor of this board of education, for the sum of \$67,013.53, the amount of the two installments of interest due upon the bonds before mentioned. This action on the part of the commissioners is regarded as a final settlement of this vexed question, and it is not doubted that the sinking fund will henceforth be held legally and constitutionally bound to meet all future installments of interest upon the education bonds. It was due to the people and to the great cause of education that this important question should be definitely settled, and I cannot withhold an expression of satisfaction at the result, which will secure in future the prompt payment of the interest arising upon the bonds set apart for the support of common schools.

Before proceeding to inquire into the condition of the sinking fund, I deem it my duty to inform you that my predecessor, with the sanction of the commissioners of the sinking fund, appropriated the sum of \$225,000 of the resources of the sinking fund, in the purchase of \$250,000 of bonds on the State, held by the bank of Kentucky, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, and having about fifteen years to run, before they become due, and in paying the sum of \$2,543.75 interest upon them. This transaction occurred on the 17th of May, 1851. It is not deemed necessary at this time, to inquire into the policy of this investment. It has been made and can not be recalled; but it will account for the embarrassed condition of the sinking fund, as exhibited in the following statements of its condition, resources, and liabilities:

The actual and supposed receipts of the sinking fund, for the year ending the 1st day of January, 1852, including balance on hand at the close of the year '50, the revenue transferable by the auditor from the revenue to the credit of the sinking fund, the dividends on the bonds, and the receipts from all other sources—\$15,025.31

Supposed deficit Jan. 1st, '52, \$22,600.94 Estimated disbursements of the sinking fund for the year ending Jan. 1st, '53, including interest on state bonds held by individuals and corporations, and the board of education, and other expenses, \$17,013.56

Total, \$39,622.44 Estimated receipts into the sinking fund for the year ending Jan. 1st, '53, including interest on state bonds held by individuals and corporations, and the board of education, and other expenses, \$17,013.56

Balance in treasury 10th of October, 1851, \$33,653.40

Balance in treasury 10th of October, 1851, \$4,602.12

due from banks, and receipts from all other sources, \$17,050.60

Supposed deficit Jan. 1st, '53, \$22,552.34

Estimated disbursements of the sinking fund for the year ending Jan. 1st, '54, including interest upon state bonds held by individuals and corporations, and the board of education, and other expenses, \$17,013.56

Total, \$39,558.84

Estimated receipts into the sinking fund for the year ending 1st January, '54, including interest on the credit of the sinking fund, dividends due from banks, and receipts from all other sources, \$18,200.00

Supposed deficit Jan. 1st, '54, \$21,355.84

If the liabilities against the treasury should not be increased, or the receipts not diminished, the estimates of the auditor show a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October 1853, of the sum of \$110,430.00, all of which, except the sum of \$5,030 retained in the treasury, will be transferred to the sinking fund, as required by law, which will increase its resources for the year ending January 1st, 1854, the sum of \$105,400.00. This sum would liquidate the supposed deficit in the sinking fund on that day, and leave a balance in it of \$84,694.16. It is apparent that after the sinking fund shall have recovered from its present temporary embarrassment, its resources will be ample sufficient to meet promptly the interest of the entire debt of the State. For a detailed account of the management, operations, and resources of this fund, you are referred to the reports of the auditor and commissioners of the sinking fund, which will be given to the last session of the legislature.

An act of the last general assembly, approved March 24th, 1851, authorized the governor to borrow the sum of fifty thousand dollars to supply an anticipated deficit in the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 10th of October, 1851, occasioned by the act to appropriate \$35,000 to pay the liabilities contracted by the commissioners of the second lunatic asylum, and the unusual length of that session of the legislature. By virtue of that act, my predecessor borrowed the sum authorized by it from the bank of Kentucky, and executed bonds for its payment. The bonds state that the loan was made upon the faith, and upon the agreement, that it should be paid out of the revenue payable for the year 1851. The sum thus borrowed was audited by the auditor and paid into the treasury, and is included in the foregoing amount of receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 10th of October last, but its payment is chargeable against the treasury, in the estimates for the next fiscal year. Notwithstanding this, the \$35,000 appropriation to the second lunatic asylum was not paid in the last fiscal year, but is carried over and charged to the treasury, in the estimates for the year ending 10th of October, 1852. The sum thus borrowed was audited by the auditor and paid into the treasury, and is included in the foregoing amount of receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 10th of October last, but its payment is chargeable against the treasury, in the estimates for the next fiscal year. 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THE TRIBUNE



"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

DANVILLE, KY.:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1851.

For President in 1852,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
OF KENTUCKY.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We return our acknowledgments to our kind friend, Col. A. G. Hedges, of the Commonwealth, for an advance copy of Gov. Powell's first annual message, which, to the exclusion of much other matter, we to-day place before our readers. We have but little room for comment upon the message, which we regard as at least commendable for its directness and brevity. The Governor gives a plain, and, we think, satisfactory statement of the affairs of the State, makes his recommendations in good style, and closes his business-like document with some very patriotic remarks on the subject of the union. He says very little on the subject of internal improvements, and not a word about the numerous railroad enterprises in different parts of our State—Whether this silence may be regarded as springing from opposition to such works, or not, we are not prepared to say, but a few words of encouragement to the enterprising citizens of our commonwealth would have cast him nothing, but on the contrary would have raised him in the estimation of all progressive people, and might have been of some advantage to the work in question. With this exception, we regard the message as a very good one, but leave our readers to judge of its merits for themselves.

THE CUBAN DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.—The special correspondent from Washington of the Philadelphia North American, states that the answer of our Government in regard to the Cuban affairs was directed especially to France, which, besides making unpalatable representations on that subject, ordered a portion of her public marine to scour the coasts of the United States, therefore at once offending the National dignity and encroaching upon the National right.—The English seconded, or at least approved the policy of France, is true, as already stated, and therefore the reply appears directly to one as to the other Government. Those who have the best means of knowing, speak of Mr. Crittenden's despatch in reference to this indifference as eminently worthy of the American character. It will, of course, be called for on the meeting of Congress.

THE COLUMBIANS.—This unrivalled company of vocalists gave their first concert in this place on Wednesday evening last, and notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable, they had a good audience. When they visited our city more than a year ago, we expressed our belief that they were the best singers we had ever heard, and, though since then we have listened to much fine vocal music, we have the same opinion to advance now. There is a melodious sweetness, and a touching softness about their "la-moni-ous sounds, long drawn out," which few vocalists possess. Their selections of songs is excellent, and while several of their pieces are calculated to amuse, many of them go straight to the hearts of the auditory. No lover of pure refined music, who has the opportunity, should fail to hear them.

Their second concert was given on last evening, but our paper going to press about dark, we are unable to speak of their performance.

PREMIUMS FOR HOGS.—The attention of hog feeders is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Jackson, Owlesley & Co., Louisville.

PORK PACKING.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. WAIT & WITHERS, who have an excellent and commodious pork packing establishment on Cumberland River, near Somerset, Ky. They are both clever, accommodating business gentlemen, and persons who entrust them with their packing, may rely upon having it done in the best manner.

Great Fire in New Orleans.—It is announced in a telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, under date of the 31st, that two very disastrous fires had occurred in that city, destroying the custom house and contents, and several stores and buildings. The loss is stated at near seven hundred thousand dollars.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York, from Chagres, on Saturday evening last.

The election of the Locofoco ticket for State officers and Congressmen is confirmed. Biglers majority for Governor is about 1,500. The mines are said to still be yielding abundantly, and new discoveries of rich mines are being made. A terrible fight had taken place at Chagres before the Cherokee left, between the natives of the Isthmus and the Americans, which resulted in the loss of many lives, principally among the Americans who were overpowered by the force of numbers. The Government will doubtless promptly interfere to prevent a recurrence of similar scenes of outrage.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—We publish in another column the proclamation of Governor Powell, fixing upon Thursday, the 27th of the present month as a day of Thanksgiving. It is understood that the Governors of all the States will select that day, and thus make it a day of general Thanksgiving throughout the Union.

Later intelligence from Europe has been received at New York. The most important news is a further decline in cotton. Kossoh's arrival at Gibraltar in the U.S. steamer Mississippi, and his probable departure for England in another vessel; the resignation of the French ministry, and the probable sentence by the Spanish government of the Cuba prisoners to hard labor in the mines.

Hon. Geo. Robertson, who has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives filled the same office about twenty-five years ago, and will make an able and efficient presiding officer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.—The Mayville Eagle recommends that a Convention be held at Frankfort, sometime this winter, to take into consideration some general system of internal improvements in this State. This suggestion is an excellent one, and we are glad to see it so heartily responded to by the press in every part of the State. The deliberations of such a convention could not but be productive of the most beneficial and telling results. We shall have much to say on this subject when we have more room.

WE learn from the Lexington papers that the Lexington Insurance Company, so long regarded as one of the safest in the country, has suspended payment. The amount of its liabilities is not yet ascertained, but it is thought to be large. It is generally believed that its insolvency may be dated back as long as the great fire in St. Louis, and if this is the case, its failure is a bad one. The Company has, within the last two years, paid out upwards of one million of dollars, and its losses have lately been so great as to render the failure unavoidable. We understand that several of our citizens sustain considerable losses by this unlooked for calamity.

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LOUISVILLE MARKET, Nov. 4.—Market continues dull. Small orders for Bagging and Rags filled at 13½ and 6½c. Pittsburgh coal retailing at 30c per bushel. Small sales of Flour at \$3.30. Wheat 57½c. Rio Coffee 94½c. Sugar 6½c.

LARGE Hog.—Mr. W. H. Suyton, of Sussex county, Del., has raised this season, a hog eight feet in length from the nose to the tip of the tail; six feet five inches around the body, and twenty nine inches across the shoulders.

Obstruction of Railways—Murder.—H. L. Brooks is now on trial for murder in the court of Cleveland, Ohio, for placing an obstruction on the railway track, which threw off the cars and killed a man.

We see it stated that one of the lamented Crittenden's command, after his separation from Major Kelly, is still alive, and at last accounts, was in the Hospital at Havana. This man is David Gano, of New York. He is the sole survivor of that gallant and unfortunate band.

The proposition for a railroad from Covington to Louisville meets with much favor, and will doubtless be made.

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See the new advertisements in today's paper. We have no room for particularizing, but read them all.

WATER CURE.—Inveniends will of course notice the advertisement of the "Crab Orchard Springs Water Cure." We have long known Dr. White as a perfect gentleman and a skillful and successful physician, and we believe no place is better suited for a hydropathic establishment than the Crab Orchard Springs.

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Mr. Webster reached Washington on Monday last, and immediately resumed the duties of his office.

Kentucky Legislature.

The Legislature met on Monday last. The Senate was called to order by Hon. Jno. B. Thompson, Lieut. Governor, who rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS: It is unnecessary in commencing my duties as Speaker of this body, to indulge in any lengthy exhortation in regard to the preservation of order and decorum in all our proceedings. Expedition in business, and harmony of intercourse, absolutely demand a line of conduct which will befit the Representatives of an enlightened people and the legislators of a great Commonwealth.

Without an attempt on your part to accelerate business, any exertion of my own would prove worse than useless. Let us then, with one accord, strive to discharge our duty in a manner agreeable to those we represent, and may our own deliberations be marked with a spirit of dignity and forbearance befitting our positions. That such will be the course pursued by all, and that our labors may have a happy issue, is my sincere desire.

All the members were present at the roll call except Messrs. Haley and Perifield.

J. Russell Hawkins was elected Clerk. E. S. Brown was elected Assistant Clerk by the following vote:—Brown 20; Tilford 16.

J. D. McClure was unanimously chosen Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Fenwick was elected Door-keeper, over Keene, Norwood, and Conn.

Resolutions were then adopted appointing the usual committees to inform the House and the Governor of the organization of the Senate, and requesting the Pastors of the different Churches in Frankfort to open the Senate each morning with prayer.

The House was called to order by Mr. Thos. J. Helm, Clerk of the last session.

The election of Speaker being the first business in order, the following named gentlemen were put in nomination for that office: Geo. R. McKee (nominated by Mr. Anderson); James P. Bates, Chas. G. Wintersmith, and Joshua F. Bullitt. After the third ballot was taken without a choice, the name of Mr. Bates was withdrawn, and Mr. Norwin Green (Loco.) put in nomination. Before another vote was taken, the House adjourned to Tuesday morning.

The London Times has private advices which inform it that Lord Stuart had obtained intelligence from Vienna, that an attempt to assassinate Kossoh would be made at his landing in Southampton, and that two females had left the Austrian capital for the express purpose of making an attempt upon the life of the illustrious fugitive, at Southampton. Great preparations were to be taken by the authorities of Southampton to frustrate the Satanic designs of these fanatic women.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered a diamond breast-pin to be given to each of the policemen who were on duty at the Russian jewelry department of the World's Fair.

Thos. J. Helm was unanimously re-elected Clerk.

Mr. McCorkle was chosen Assistant Clerk over Mr. E. R. Smith and J. B. Herndon.

Richard R. Bowling was elected Door-keeper. His opponents were C. S. Friderici, Wm. R. Campbell, and J. P. Cornell.

Joseph Gray was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

All the officers of both Senate and House are Whigs except the Door-keepers.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a resolution was passed on motion of Hon. Ben. Hardin, that a committee of ten, one from each Congressional District, be appointed to prepare and report a bill laying off the State into Congressional Districts.

On motion of Hon. M. D. McHenry, a

resolution was passed that the clerk prepare numbers, that Senators may draw and ascertain who shall hold terms of two years, and who for four, as required by the Constitution.

The drawing was postponed until Wednesday at 11 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Irwin.

THE CHRISTIANA AFFAIR.—We learn that on the 24th ult., in the District Court of the United States, Philadelphia, the grand jury returned thirty-seven true bills against the persons engaged in the late tragedy at Christiana. The bills charge them, first, with obstructing the officers in arresting the fugitives; second, with rescuing the fugitives; third, with attempting to rescue the fugitives; fourth, with aiding the fugitives to escape, fifth, with harboring and concealing the fugitives; sixth, with obstructing Edward Gorsuch in arresting the fugitives; and lastly, with aiding the fugitives to escape from Edward Gorsuch.

A QUEER LAW CASE.—The Springfield (Ky.) Mercury gives an account of a strange suit recently brought before Judge Hays in Washington county. It seems that a man's wife died a few years ago, leaving an infant a few hours old. The father gave the child to an unmarried sister-in-law to raise, telling her that she might have it. Within the past two years, the father has married again, and demands his child, now an interesting little girl; the demand is refused. The father then enters suit for his child.—Judge Hays, after hearing the evidence on both sides, together with the arguments, pro and con, decided that the child belonged to the young lady. She is said to have walked off with her precious charge, as proud as a hen with one chick.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—The Covington Union (Loco.) says that Mr. Clay's late letter "is purely democratic," while the Louisville Democrat calls it "a strong dose of Federalism." A slight difference, that, and not so very slight either.

The first newspaper tolerated in Virginia was in 1850; the subscription was \$50 per annum for one copy; advertisements of moderate length were inserted for ten dollars the first week, and seven dollars for each succeeding week.

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07 A Washington despatch dated Nov. 3, says: "It is rumored that Chevalier Hulseman, the Austrian minister, has informed Mr. Webster, that he has received orders to withdraw as soon as Kossoh is received as the guest of the United States and the people of the United States.

Mr. Rives, the American Minister to France has been recalled.

Ex-President Tyler has written a letter to the Spanish Minister, Don Calderon de la Barca, invoking his influence with the home government for the release of the unfortunate prisoners of the Cuban expedition. The letter is ably written, and shows cogent reasons why the clemency of the crown should be extended to those hapless young men.

MACHINE EDITORIAL.

The yellow fever is prevailing in Mobile, the Maysville Post Boy has been discontinued, the balloon ascention at Lexington takes place to-morrow, and the Columbians are "some" singers, sure.

The Circus is coming, Mr. Clay was at Frankfort on Monday, so was Gen. Butler, and the engineer of the railroad has re-commenced surveying. The Ky. Flag has been removed to Newport, the Harrodsburg Ploughboy now appears regularly, and Mulloney says that the people who do not believe in purgatory may go farther and fare worse.

The river has risen at Pinborg, Clark's Run remains fordable, Potatoes are selling at 50 cents in Louisville, "Dick" Boling is elected Door-keeper of the House, we are pressed for room, and if our readers want more machine editorial they may make it for themselves.

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The Steamer Isabella arrived at midnight on Saturday from Havana and Key West, with dates to the 30th ult. We learn from Havana that Mr. Thrasher, late editor of the Fair Industrial, was on the 25th ult., committed to the fortress of Punta, and placed in a damp unhealthy dungeon, in solitary confinement. He is charged with receiving letters in cipher, and with being connected in the late invasion. He denies all knowledge of these letters. It is currently reported in Havana that he had been tried, condemned and sentenced to the mines.

The Savannah Republican contains a letter from Mr. Owen, Consul at Havana, stating that he has received no official notice of his recall. He requests the public not to judge him until fully heard. He asks nothing on the score of mercy but conceives that he has a right to justice.

The U.S. ship Ceyanne was at Havana. All on board were in good health.

Interesting from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2, P. M.

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The Premiums for Hogs.

THE subscribers have been at considerable expense in preparing and fitting up a Pork Packing Establishment on Cumberland River, 5 miles from Somerset, Ky., where they will be pleased to.

MEAT and Pack Pork.

For all persons who may see fit to call on them. They are prepared to pack on good terms as it can be done in Louisville or elsewhere. We have the best of Coopers, and can furnish any reasonable number of Barrels that may be wanted.

WAIT & WITHERS.

Somerset, Ky., Nov. 7, '51.

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For all persons who

THE TRIBUNE.

ANTIDOTES TO POISON.

The object of the chemist to render poison inert is to make it insoluble, when it will pass away and escape without producing any deleterious effect. To do this in the stomach is to administer an antidote which will meet every condition of the human system.

There is an acid used in **rosy houses**, for removing stains from furniture and clothes, and for cleansing brass, named "rosy acid;" it greatly resembles common salts and has been often taken for them by mistake. If this poison is taken into the stomach it will be rendered inert by properly drinking down a quantity of magnesia or lime water. Another poison is corrosive sublimate, which is also used in families for destroying bed bugs; if this is taken by children or others by mistake, the remedy is to swallow as quick as possible the white of an egg, and, if this is not convenient, some peach-ash and dissolved glue. Of these facts every person should be informed. These substances combine with the poison in the stomach and form an insoluble inert compound.

Hydrated protoxide of iron, which can be purchased at the druggists, if quickly administered, is an antidote against white arsenic and sulphuric acid is an antidote for lead. There are many poisons, however, for which no human hand has a remedy because their action is more rapid than the well-springs of life. But some more ought to be said about "lead-poison," as it is a very extensive harm-doer. Painter's colic is caused by drinking water impregnated with lead in mines, or by the metal being introduced into the system by inhaling lead-dust. The metal is soluble when introduced into the body, and is the cause of many acute pains. Sulphurated waters, or weak sulphuric acid and water, rendered lead insoluble, and has therefore been prescribed, as a remedy for this disease. But it has been found that the lead, though rendered inert by being insoluble, is still diffused through the body, ready, when some favorable opportunity arrives, to act injuriously again. It was discovered not long ago that the iodide of potassium is capable of dissolving the compounds of lead, or rather of bringing it into a new condition, whereby it becomes soluble and can be washed away.

If a person be poisoned with lead, the system struggles to throw it off through the kidneys, and it can be detected in the urine. The remedy is to give sulphuric acid in water, in strength a little sour, when the pain will disappear, but the lead remains in the system. Then give dose of iodide of potassium, and slight pains return, but they will be disappearing in the secretions. By repeated small doses of sulphuric acid and water, and the iodide of potassium in small doses, at some intervals afterwards, the lead is finally driven from the system.

This iodide of potassium has the same influence in driving mercury from the system, and is one of the greatest discoveries of modern times in medical chemistry.

The tea for the entire removal of the lead from the system is, when a pretty large dose of the iodide causes no acute pains.—[From the Scientific American.]

NEW GOODS!

G. A. ARMSTRONG has removed to the large and beautiful store room for mostly occupied by Scott & Co., and known as the "Bowman House," where he has just received a part of his.

FULL STOCK OF GOODS.

To which he respectfully invites the attention of the people round and about.

JUST RECEIVED!

The subscribers are in receipt of a large and valuable stock of Fall Goods, consisting in part of

CAPES,

Embracing every variety, from the Richest Velvet to the commonest article.

WALL PAPER.

Of all kinds, and at all prices from \$2 to \$25 per piece. This stock is entirely new, embracing the most modern and richest patterns.

GLASS,

Of all widths, cut to suit the purchaser.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Satin de Laines, Worsted de Laines, Damasks of all colors; Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Curtain Arms, Loops, Gimpes, &c.

Horse Furnishing Goods,

Of nearly every description, all of which we respectfully invite the citizens of Danville and Boyle and the counties adjoining to call and examine before purchasing, as we pledge ourselves to sell as low as the same description of Goods can be purchased anywhere West of the Mountains.

THOMPSON & YAN DALEM.
No. 6, Higgins' Block,
Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

JACKS and JENNETS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, Two Fine Young Jacks, of the best stock in the country. Also, Two Fine Breeding Jennets, with their Colts. Any person wishing to purchase stock of this kind would do well to give me a call. Residence half a mile north of Danville.

JAS. E. GILLESPIE.

CONFETIONERY AND FRUIT

SHOPS.

HAVING made considerable additions to his establishment, the subscriber wishes to inform the public, that he can now supply all orders that may be made for Cakes, Candies, Fruits, &c. &c. at any time, either at wholesale or retail. He is also prepared to furnish Weddings, Parties, Balls, &c.

With Pyramids, &c. made of French Candies, Cakes, Oranges, Macaroons, Kisses, &c. &c.

On the most reasonable terms and shortest notice, and he respectfully solicits orders for such work, and invites all to call and see specimens of his work, and learn his prices. He pledges himself to give entire satisfaction to all his patrons, as he feels confident that his understanding several branches of the Confectionery business the last year have been introduced in the community. A large stock of every thing in his line constantly on hand, including every description of French works.

If I remember, the Old Confectionery establishment, on Third street, opposite the Tribune Printing Office.

T. J. SHINDLEBOWER.

Danville, Sept. 26, '51.

Corn Meal and Flour.
At **J. M. NICHOLS.**

JUST RECEIVED:

2500 lbs. Attacapas Sugar; 10 boxes Candles; 2500 lbs. Orlon; 5 lbs. Tobacco; 500 lbs. Grated; 10 lbs. Cigars; 1000 lbs. Rio Coffee; 7 lbs. Starch; 500 lbs. Lagnay Coffee; 6 mats Gingham; 25 kg. Nails, ass'd; 3 mats Gingham; 3 lbs. Madder; 1000 doz. Sp. Co. feet; 3 lbs. Alum; Carpet Chain; 2 lbs. Spine; Candle Wick; 4 lbs. Copperas; Batting; 2 lbs. Indigo; Painted Tubs; 3 lbs. Pepper; Buckets;

Together with a large assortment of Hardware, Queenware and Cutlery, which will be sold Very Low for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, at the

MAMMOTH GROCERY.

Sept. 12, '51.

Town Ordinance.

ORDERED, that any person or persons who may, in any way, participate in starting any Balloon or Fire Works within the limits of Danville, shall pay a fine of FIVE DOLLARS and all costs that may accrue thereon, to be collected in the usual manner, and to be force from its publication. By order of the Board of Trustees of the town of Danville.

V. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Sept. 12, '51 2m

Grand Action

PIANOS.

THE subscriber is importating from Germany Grand Action Pianos.

Rosewood PIANOS made expressly for this climate, with an additional scale of keys over six octaves.

These PIANOS possess such superior machinery that they arrive here by way of New Orleans, after four months shipment, over 7,000 miles, in most excellent order and time. They are warranted to be of the very best quality, in sound, tone, workmanship, keeping in order, &c., and will be sold at New York prices.

WM. STRIY.

Danville, Jan. 35 of

These PIANOS are constantly kept for sale at Mr. G. W. HEWEY'S Furniture Ware-Rooms in Danville. For prices and terms of sale, call on Mr. T. MITCHELL, Cashier of the Danville Bank, Agent.

July 12, '51

PICTURE FRAME.

ADVERTISED to me are most respectfully requested to come forward and pay up.

Mr. B. A. DANIEL, Jr., who can at all times be found at the Counting-room of G. A. ARMSTRONG.

T. C. SHOUSE.

Danville, Aug. 8, '51

INKS.

INKS—Black, Blue and Red INKS, warranted very superior, for sale by

des 8 A. S. MCGRORTY

Sept. 12, '51

For Sale or Rent.

DANVILLE FOUNDRY.

The building is located in a good part of the town for business, with a abundance of water on the premises, and is large enough for any business that can be carried on in the place. It is 40 feet by 80 feet, one story high, and has also a good stable attached and wheel-house, and a new and superior inclined Wheel. For a

Blacksmith and Wagon Maker,

A better shop and location cannot be found, nor a better opening in Kentucky for an business than this town. The situation of this building also presents superior advantages for Steam Mill. To sell, a bargain can be had, or it will be treated on fair terms.

P. D. YEISER.

Danville, Mar. 14, '51

D. A. RUSSEL,

Agent.

FOR SALE, Dr. Champion's Vegetable Antidotes, Fever and Ague, or Anti-Fever Pills.

A. S. MCGRORTY.

DANVILLE ESTABLISHMENT.

A pamphlet, containing directions, and full of certificates, will be given to the public on application.

Danville, Jan. 31, '51 ff

COFFEE.

COFFEE—White and Gold-bands.

China, English and French, Iron Stems and Granite Ware, in Tea and Dining Sets, kept constantly for sale by the subscriber at his store, Main street.

John Wilson.

Sept. 12, '51 ff

CHOCOLATE.

CHOCOLATE—Cocoa.

CHOCOLATE—Cocoa.